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SOURCE Monitored Broadcasts

CPW Report No. 48 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Nov. 10-16, 1952)

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1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship Month:

Peking transmitted in numeral code (Nov. 13) a talk by Soviet cultural delegation head Nikolai Tikonov expressing deep satisfaction "to hear even small children welcoming us and impressing us with their Russian and Chinese songs." He praised China's "unselfish internationalism in coming to the aid of Korea"; described China's task "to safeguard peace in the Pacific," as well as "to assume leadership of the peace movement on the huge Asian continent"; and suggested by use of a personal experience in Pakistan that the Communist movement soon would spread to that Nation.

Peking said (Nov. 13) that the local party committee had directed all cadres to study documents on the Soviet 19th Party Congress. Anshan announced (Nov. 10) that primary schools in Anshan celebrated the Soviet 35th anniversary. Mukden said (Nov. 12) that Party cadres were concentrating their studies on Stalin's economic writings and Malenkov's report to the 19th congress. Sian stated (Nov. 14) that the Northwest Party Committee had ordered a study of 19th congress documents.

Peking announced (Nov. 15) that the special SSF broadcasts, including talks by Soviet experts, would be continued to Nov. 22. Mukden reported (Nov. 10) that special celebrations honoring the Soviet October Revolution were held in the Northeast, with Chinchow and Antung organizing 50 Yangko dance teams and using Soviet films to propagandize in the rural areas. Shanghai (Nov. 16) told of a local broadcast presented by "Chinese and Russian children." Wuhsi said (Nov. 12) that 280,000 propaganda cadres were busy in Kiangsu promoting SSF Month. Sian stated (Nov. 10) that the masses in Ningshia celebrated the October Revolution.

2. (1b) SSFA Expansion:

Peking (Nov. 11) quoted Tikhonov in PRAVDA in commenting on the "phenomenal growth of the SSFA," and saying "millions of Chinese" during SSF Month would be "collecting materials to be sent to the USSR."

Shanghai reported (Nov. 11) that as a result of SSF Month activities, 4,000 persons in Shanghai had joined the SSFA. Wuhsi asserted (Nov. 15) that the 45,000 new SSFA members in Nanking "exceeded expectations." Sian stated (Nov. 13) that SSFA membership in Sinkiang had grown to 225,900, with subbranches in all 10 districts and most hsien.

3. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking stated in numeral code (Nov. 11) that the Chinese-Changchun Railway had shown great efficiency and profits under Russian direction, and had both popularized Soviet techniques and trained large numbers of Chinese in Russian methods.

Peking reported (Nov. 15) that the Shichingshan Power Plant SSFA presented awards to workers outstanding in the adoption of Soviet techniques. Peking (Nov. 16) broadcast an article: "How the Men Sent By Stalin Are Working On the Rivers of China."

According to Hofei (Nov. 11) Huang Chang-tung of the Huai River Planning Section praised Soviet expert Bukov for his "untiring efforts and thoroughness" in making the project a success. Sian reported (Nov. 13) that workers of the Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Company, the Sino-Soviet Nonferrous Ores Company, and the Tihua Textile Mills held a rally to honor Soviet experts who had been training them for the past 2 years.

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4. (1c) Soviet Superiority:

Peking (Nov. 10) quoted Academy of Science member Hua Lo-kang as saying he had been "blindly doing mathematical work" until 1935, when he learned of the great progress of Soviet science. In order to improve his research he studied Russian, and now there was a move in the academy "to wipe out illiteracy in Russian." Hua concluded: "My love for the USSR is not like that of a foreigner; all those who love their Fatherland naturally love the USSR."

Peking reported in numeral code (Nov. 13) that Wuhan scientists and technicians had organized propaganda teams to give 200 lectures publicizing the scientific achievements of the USSR. Shanghai (Nov. 14) quoted Shu Ping of the East China Party Committee as urging Chinese to "overcome their conservatism, learn Russian, and emulate Soviet science, which is the world's most advanced." Sian stated (Nov. 14) that a group of peasants who visited the USSR were traveling through the area telling of the greatness of the USSR. Tihua (Nov. 10) quoted a peasant who visited the USSR as saying the only way to increase production was to adopt Soviet methods.

Peking said (Nov. 10) that at Soviet anniversary celebrations in Korea, Chinese volunteers were told to "emulate advanced Soviet military techniques and Soviet fighting power." Chungking said (Nov. 11) that local doctors celebrated the Soviet anniversary by writing for the HSIN HUA JIH PAO an article praising Soviet medical achievements.

5. (1c) Debt to the USSR:

Peking in numeral code (Nov. 13) quoted G. F. Yefimov, Leningrad University Far East history professor, as saying Chiang Kai-shek precipitated the Japanese invasion by his anti-Soviet policy, and "during the Sino-Japanese war only the USSR helped China." Soviet flyers who aided China were buried at Hankow. During China's "liberation" Stalin "gave friendly aid," with Russians fighting "shoulder to shoulder" with Mao's forces. Chungking said (Nov. 11) that all circles in Wanhhsien joined in memorial services for the Soviet flyer buried there.

Peking in numeral code (Nov. 10) told of a dispatch from the Yumen Oil Fields in Kansu "giving thanks to our Soviet elder brothers" for the use of Soviet oil-drilling equipment. Peking stated (Nov. 11) that Shanghai papers were filled with letters from the masses thanking the USSR "for her unselfish aid." Hangchow (Nov. 11), Kunming (Nov. 10), and Shanghai (Nov. 16) told of letters from various groups to Russia giving thanks for Soviet aid and promising to emulate the Russians.

6. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking (Nov. 10) quoted a British M.P. as demanding to know if the United Nations Command was "deliberately stalling the Korean truce talks." Peking (Nov. 16) quoted the Korean MINJU CHOSUN as charging America with refusal to sign a truce, and expressing the "fervent hope of the Korean people for peace."

Peking stated in numeral code (Nov. 10) that the gifts sent to Chinese Volunteers had "greatly bolstered the morale of the troops and strengthened their determination." Peking (Nov. 16) claimed that more than 60,000 enemy forces were killed or injured in Korea during the past month. This proved that the Korean and Chinese forces "are growing more powerful every day," and "any attempt to bring pressure on the truce talks by military operations is "simple foolishness."

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Paoting (Nov. 14) and Peking (Nov. 13) asserted that with winter approaching, the morale of American troops was growing worse. The men insisted on returning home for Christmas, and by sending Mrs. Anna Rosenberg "to use her feminine guile on the men," American ruling circles exposed "their helplessness."

7. (2b) Tax Burdens:

Peking said in numeral code (Nov. 13) that cadres preparing the East China autumn trade meetings were warned against attempts by private merchants to avoid taxes. Wuhsi (Nov. 15) said cadres in Chuyung Hsien, Kiangsu, were "optimistic about the results of the grain levies" in view of the bumper crops, but "soon realized their mistake" and called a meeting to promote early grain deliveries.

8. (3a) Moves Toward Sovietization:

Peking reported (Nov. 13) that at a meeting of the Chinese Buddhist League it was explained that the league "expressed the Government policy of freedom of religion," and would serve as a "rallying point for all patriotic Buddhists."

Mukden stated (Nov. 10) that use of Soviet books and periodicals had made great strides. Mukden added (Nov. 13) that Northeast students enthusiastically were studying Russian so they could read Soviet technical books.

Tsinan reported (Nov. 13) that the Shantung Library, finding "most books left by the former regime unsuitable," had exchanged books with the Lenin Library and the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR, receiving 2,000 books and 6,000 periodicals from the Soviet Union.

Shanghai announced (Nov. 13) that students and faculty of Fudan University were spending 3 hours a week learning Russian under a Soviet instructor. Sian asserted (Nov. 14) that local people were "enthusiastically learning Russian in order to emulate the USSR." Kuming stated (Nov. 16) that local schools had started a movement to increase the use of Soviet books. Chungking reported (Nov. 11) that Russian lessons would be broadcast, starting Dec. 1, with Army units in the area taking the lessons and cadres instructed to organize workers' classes in groups of 100 to 250.

9. (3a) Agricultural Remolding:

Peking said in numeral code (Nov. 13) that peasant groups who visited the USSR were convinced that "only through collectivization could the small farmer and broad masses in China attain prosperity and a happy life." Peking (Nov. 15) told of a stud farm in Heilungchiang Province containing 84 horses, and staffed by Soviet experts.

Wuhan (Nov. 13) reported that the Honan Government had ordered that land title deeds be given to peasants who had received land "in order to stimulate their production."

10. (4) Presidential Election:

Peking (Nov. 11) quoted a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial as pointing out that the "Truman war policy" also was the policy of the Republican Party, but Wall Street, dissatisfied with Truman's failure, handed the Government over to a military man. Eisenhower was elected on his promise "to end the Korean war," but warmonger Eisenhower will not find the matter easily solved, especially if the POW question is not settled.

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